

PIERCE GROSS.

**A Notorious Nihilist Leader
Captured.**

**Evidence Obtained Against Persons
High in Imperial Favor.**

**The Assassination of the Reigning
Family Contemplated.**

**New Evidence Obtained in Mrs. May-
brick's Case — Jackson Will
Meet Sullivan — Striking
Railway Porters.**

By Telegraph to The Times.
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3. — (By Cable and
Associated Press.) The arrest of the no-
torious nihilist leader, directed at

Waraw, has been productive of disclosures far more startling than any of the alarming revelations which have come to the police within the last few days, appalling as they have been. From letters and documents found concealed in his clothing, the most damaging evidence is obtained against many persons high in imperial favor and authority, contemplating not the assassination of the Czar alone, but the murder of the entire reigning family as well. Already many conspirators have been taken into custody, and those still at large are under espionage, or being tracked by relentless police officials. Several implicated persons were arrested, while attempting to leave the country.

COLOMBIAN SEIZURES.

Another Vessel Seized by the Gunboat La Popa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Another vessel flying the American flag has been seized by the Colombian gunboat La Popa. Advice is received by Schepp & Co. from the ship, saying their vessel, the *Underling L. Schepp*, has been seized while calling for coconuts on the San Blas coast.

A dispatch from Washington says the State Department has little information in regard to the seizures recently made by the Colombian government, but full particulars are expected daily.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mrs. Maybrick Likely to Receive

LONDON, Jan. 3.—By Cable and Associated Press.] The Citizen is authority for the statement that the new evidence which has been collected in England and America in the case of Mrs. Maybrick is of the most convincing character, and needs, but the scrutiny of the Home Secretary is convinced that the evidence is sufficient for recommending the Queen to grant her full and unconditional pardon.

Calcutta, 2nd January.—The viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, has just returned to the city, and welcomed him to the city, and which they entered a carriage and drove to the government house. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded with natives.

STRIKING PORTERS.—The porters of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway are on a strike for advanced wages. Trains are running irregularly. The company will endeavor to engage men to take their places. The porters are supported by employees of other lines.

PETER WILL MEET JOHN.—LONDON, JAN. 3.—Peter Jackson has sent a cable to the United States announcing his acceptance of the challenge of John H. Sullivan to fight on a side of his choice, at New York, January 15th.

NO LIVES LOST.
LONDON, Jan. 3.—No lives were lost by the stranding of the Italian steamer *Perla* on the Island of Corsica. The vessel is still aground, and the crew is ashore.

KING HUMBERT INJURED.
ROME, Jan. 3.—While King Humbert was returning from a hunting trip today, he fell from his horse and was somewhat bruised. He remounted, however, and rode home.

TALMAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—The celebrated evangelist, Rev. T. D. Wilt Talmage, has today by United States Minister Hirsch.

MINISTRY RESIGNED.
MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Ministry has resigned. Sagasta will attempt to form a new Cabinet on a basis that will reconcile the various liberal groups.

WARRIOR MARKET.
GLASGOW, Jan. 3.—Much excitement prevails in the iron market. Scotch warrens advanced to 66s, the highest point reached since the boom set in.

THE DEAD EX-EMPRESS.
OFORTO, Jan. 3.—The remains of the ex-Empress were removed today to the La Chapelle Church, an imposing cortege following the body.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
LONDON, Jan. 3.—A skirmish has taken place between the Turks and Cretans, which many were killed and wounded. It said 16 wounded Turks were brought Cannes.

Charles August Hines, a well-known

German theologian, died today at Jena.

John Ruskin is agnainvly ill.

Reports received from Shanghai are that the Chinese Government has ordered the natives near Takow, in the island of Formosa, and 100 Chinese and 600 Formosans were killed.

It is stated that Parnell was engaged to marry O'Shea's sister, who died four years ago.

Prince Charles William Philip, head of the house of Auerberg, is dying at Prag from inflammation of the lungs.

The Times' Lisbon correspondent says that the king will be paralyzed.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Consular reports put forward say cholera is raging at Vladimira, Persia, and that the fatal and virulent disease will reach Teheran in the spring.

Bankrupt Railways.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Railway Association, in its forthcoming annual report, says that in 1899 makes a much less favorable showing in respect to foreclosure sales than its immediate predecessor, although on the other hand its record is much less disheartening than that of the year 1898.

A table is appended showing that during 1899 twenty-five roads were sold under foreclosure, having an aggregate of real estate valued at \$137,515,000.

Corned Corn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A blow at the groceryman from a new direction was made today in a suit begun by Lamson & Co., who ask that Hoydon & Co. be compelled to do close all of their transactions in the corn market in No. 2, white, at the rate of 10¢ per bushel less of \$40,000 sustained by complainants, who were prevented by the latter from filing legitimate contracts.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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MARION C. OTIS, Secretary.
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ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER

The Times-Mirror Company has issued the usual Annual Trade Number of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, to be sold separately from the regular news issue of THE TIMES. It consists of 48 half-size pages, included in a handsome four-page cover, with elegant illustrated title page and three maps—the whole bound in the style of Harper's Weekly.

The contents are equal in volume to a good-sized 300-page book.

The Annual contains among other things, the following leading features:

(1) A Review of the Year, showing the progress and present business condition of Los Angeles city and county, and of the other counties composing Southern California.

(2) Accounts of the actual experiences of settlers, cultivators, home-builders, climate-hunters, invalids, and others who have removed to Southern California within the past decade.

(3) Practical information about lands, prices, cultivation, products, and openings for capital, labor, and settlement.

(4) Sketches of the picturesque features of the country, scenery, pleasure and health resorts.

(5) Separate sketches of each of the principal counties—Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and Santa Barbara—with suitable mention of principal towns, sections and settlements.

(6) Statistics of commerce, agriculture, horticulture, mining, etc.

(7) Also, much other carefully-prepared matter bearing upon the country, its resources, advantages and industries.

Many illustrations accompany the text. It has been the aim of the publishers to make this the best Annual Number ever issued from the Times office.

PRICES OF THE ANNUAL TO AGENTS:
Single copies (in wrappers, if required)..... 25
5 copies (in bulk)..... 1.00
10 copies..... 2.00
25 copies..... 5.00
50 copies..... 10.00
100 copies..... 20.00
250 copies..... 50.00

Postage, 9 cents, to be paid by the purchaser. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and copies sent to any address that may be furnished.

To Sportsmen.
We have a few only of the premium shotguns. They will be sold each for \$15.50, or, with the WEEKLY MIRROR one year, for \$18.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

From and after this date, January 1, 1890, the subscription price of the LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR will be \$2 a year. New, costly and valuable features recently added to the favorite weekly more than justify the advance in price, which was only temporarily lowered. Present subscribers will of course receive the paper for the full term for which they have paid.

THE ANNUAL is ready.

DO NOT fail to send a copy of the Annual Trade Number to your eastern friends.

COMPLAINT is made that school elections in Toronto have been unduly influenced by priests.

By mailing a copy of the Annual Trade Number of THE TIMES to an inquiring friend, you will, at the expense of a few cents, save the writing of a long letter, in which you could not give more than one-hundredth part of the information which the Annual contains.

ANOTHER fatal result of faith cure occurred in Pasadena yesterday, when a woman died in childbirth, her husband having refused to call in a physician. There should be some way of legally reaching fatalists who permit those dependent on them to die agonizing deaths, when surgical aid is clearly needed.

The corn crop of Kansas is so immense that it has been impossible for farmers to find transportation for it. The great quantity on hand has led the farmers of the State to try the experiment of using it for fuel. It makes an excellent fuel, and furnishes the cheapest accessible fuel; therefore it is being consumed in vast quantities for heating purposes throughout the State.

THE ANNUAL NOW READY.

THE ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER of the LOS ANGELES TIMES is now ready for delivery at the counter of the business office, corner of First and Fort streets. This handsome, illustrated and bound volume, of 48 large pages, with lithographed cover, is declared by all who have seen it to be by far the finest publication of a similar character ever issued from a Los Angeles printing establishment.

Judging from the experience of the previous year, the demand for the Annual will be very heavy. It would therefore be well for those who desire quantities to send in their orders early.

Prices and further particulars will be found in the preceding column.

LA GRIPPE.

The sickness known as Russian influenza, or the grippe, at present occupies much space in the newspapers, and some of the more nervous residents of the Pacific Coast are inclined to become a little alarmed at the steady march of the epidemic from the East is noted.

There appears to be no ground for such alarm. A dispatch from New York, published in yesterday's TIMES, quotes Dr. Shady of the Medical Record as expressing the opinion that the sickness, as it has shown itself in America, is of a mild type, and that, but for its invasion of large districts and the large number of persons attacked, it would scarcely be noticed in the category of ailments connected with the winter months, associated with rapid and varied changes of temperature and humidity. Dr. Shady says:

Reports of the fatality of the disease, as much has been expected, have been very much exaggerated. Particularly does this remark apply to the alarming death rate in Paris. That is a fact, but it is a disease with such a comparatively low mortality. In this country, at least, there is yet to be reported the first case of death which can be laid to a pure and simple attack of the disease. Even the serious complications alongside of those which are constantly occurring with the usual diseases of the season. The after effects of the epidemic will doubtless be marked by a feeling of prostration, more or less continued, and a lowering of health tone. Previously robust persons will quickly rally, while the feeble will require stimulants and tonics for several periods.

This influenza epidemic is not a new thing, even in America. In 1841 an epidemic, jocularly termed the "Tyler grip" in honor of President Tyler, swept over the country. Nearly every one was then a victim. Its effects were not serious, although it was an exceedingly troublesome disease.

A somewhat similar epidemic occurred in Europe in 1847-48. The proportion of victims then was one-quarter of the entire population, and in Paris one-half. France was also visited by the grippe in 1733, in 1737 and in 1743. The first of these visitations was preceded by very thick fogs, and it is noteworthy that heavy fogs prevailed in St. Petersburg in November last.

It may be added that the health-giving atmosphere of Southern California should secure us from more than a very mild visitation of this sickness, although the unusual moisture now prevailing will be more favorable to its spread than would our usual weather.

LET US HAVE SOLID ROADS AND BRIDGES.

If this rainstorm continues the work of repairing the railroads and highways will be greatly delayed, and much of the work done will doubtless have to be done over again. We have not yet attained to the skill of the old Romans in road-building and other improvements. They did not build for a day, but for centuries, and they understood that economy in labor was to do thoroughly whatever was done. It may cost more at the outset, but in the end it will be paid. It would be well if all of our public improvements we acted upon the principle that what is ever worth doing at all is worth doing well. Great enterprises cannot be accomplished in a day. It takes time, hard labor and skill to make good roads, and build bridges, and construct levees that can withstand storms and the force of the flood. But the science of engineering has reached such an advanced state that we can with almost absolute safety defy these elemental forces if proper care, foresight and skill are exercised in the work of construction. Money enough to build substantial bridges over our river wherever needed and to construct impregnable levees along its slides has been thrown away on structures serving merely a temporary purpose, within the past five years. It is time for our authorities to declare that they will have no more of these makeshifts, but that all public improvements shall be of such a character that they shall not be wrecked or damaged by every heavy storm.

AMENDING THE JURY LAW.

There is a very strong and growing feeling in this country that the jury system must be reformed. Cases in which justice is defeated by the bribing of jurors have become so common as not to excite more than passing remarks. It is well known that in large cities the bribing of jurymen has become a regular occupation with some men, and that the services of such men are availed of by lawyers who lay claim to—respectability, which they certainly do not possess. The Chicago Inter Ocean has the following very sensible remarks on this subject:

In addition to the removal of the difficulties which cunning counsel place in the way of obtaining a good jury, the mode of finding a verdict needs change. The power of one man to prevent a verdict should be removed. Judgment by a bare majority of votes may be undesirable, but there is good reason to suppose that the judgment of two-thirds of a jury might be sound and true, even in cases affecting the liberty or life of the accused. And it is worth considering whether the shameful calling of the jury-box might not be rendered unprofitable by endowing the jurymen with power to poll the jury in case of disagreement. The defense polls the jury where its verdict is "guilty" why not the State when its conclusion is negative? Suppose a case in which eleven men are for conviction and one purchased or interested man for acquittal, and his obstinacy so continuous and strenuous as to lead to disagreement. Why should not the prosecutor array the jury and ask of each, "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" The eleven interested or purchased men would be obliged to make confession of their obduracy, which confession might be a basis of inquiry as to the motive. If his action were honest, he would have no more cause for fear than would the eleven. If his motive were corrupt, the certainty of the ordeal of the poll of the jury might lead him to refrain from action.

The protracted existence of the Keely motor humbug is one of the marvels of this prosaic age. The Keely Motor Company recently held its adjourned annual meeting in Philadelphia, at which 35,070 shares were represented. By wrenching the bylaws from their obvious meaning, which required a majority of all the stock to constitute a quorum, those present went on with the business and elected a board of directors wholly favorable to Mr. Keely. Mr. Keely presented a long report, reviewing the proceedings since the date of the last annual meeting, in December, 1887. He explains how his work was paralyzed during the last year by legal proceedings, again declares that he has discovered a new force in Nature, and promises as usual that in a short time he will be ready to operate. He also declared that he has submitted his dissected machine to four scientists, who have given it their endorsement. He recommends various changes in the bylaws and the reorganization of the company, with the help of a committee of stockholders. He says that the commercial success of the motor is assured, but gives no definite information about it, nor does he now fix any date for the completion of the machine. It looks as if Mr. Keely has a sure thing for life in his alleged discovery.

The silver question is likely to reach an early solution. A Washington dispatch states that the President has determined to support Secretary Windom's recommendation that the Government accept silver bullion, and issue certificates therefor at market rates, the certificates to serve as currency, and that the President is ready to go even further than this in approval of the project. A bill embodying the recommendations of the Secretary will be submitted to Congress very soon, and is likely to be offered simultaneously in both houses. While its fate in the House of Representatives is problematical, there is said to be little doubt that a majority of the Republican Senators, and some of the Democrats, favor the bill. This measure will not, of course, meet the views of the more extreme silver men, but it is a step toward the solution of a difficult problem, and should be received with thanks.

The latest plan for a tomb for Gen. Grant comes in shape of a bill introduced by Representative Wheeler of Alabama, to incorporate the Military Order of America, and establish a national military and naval museum library and memorial building in the city of Washington. The order is to be a memorial building, military and naval museum and library, wherein is to be deposited copies of all Government publications. Provision is to be made for the interment in the court of this building of the mortal remains of the "Great commander, Grant," and the erection of a suitable monument to his memory, and to all other sailors and marines who served during the war. It is certainly time that something beyond talk was done toward building a monument to Gen. Grant.

THOMAS S. TOWNSEND has compiled from newspapers and periodicals during the past twenty-eight years nearly 100 volumes relating to the late civil war. The work has cost \$25,000, and the newspapers and magazines from which the articles were taken alone cost \$5000. The collection comprises 60,000 pages, or 240,000 columns. Mr. Townsend values the collection at \$45,000, and is trying to sell it to Columbia College. Such a collection will have ever-increasing interest and value as the years roll by. The college will do well to secure it, if it can be had at anything like a reasonable price.

There is a strong movement among old Ohio Democrats to oppose the election of Brice to the Senate. During the present week—the one preceding the convening of the Legislature—meetings have been held in leading cities of the State, to give the rank and file of the party an opportunity to protest against electing another millionaire Senator on account of boodle only. Ohio Democrats have now a good chance to show whether they approve of the methods by which the coal-oil crowd bought a seat for Payne.

The unknown and mysterious in the geography of the world is not confined to Central Africa. There is much yet to be learned of the ice-bound regions which surround the poles, and until we have more definite information of a reliable character concerning them, the most fanciful theories will continue to obtain some supporters. Recent reports of the discovery of a large body of land north of Alaska have renewed interest in the subject of polar exploration.

A NEW departure in the way of university education is now under consideration by the Harvard faculty, with the prospects entirely in favor of its adoption. This is the awarding of the degree of bachelor of arts after three years' study. Nowadays a student cannot get such a degree unless he takes the full academic course for four years. The American, from the cradle to the grave, is constantly being reminded that "time is money."

THE HONEYMOON.

"And is this our honeymoon?" asked she, as he crept up stairs to his bed.
"No, you tell me you expect home soon at three."
"Oh, where is our honeymoon? Bed?"
She looked a rebuking angel there.
"I am a trembling sinner," she cried.
"For he stood in white at the head of the stair, and said, 'You expect home soon at three.'"
"Now, that's all right," said he, "don't cry. But come and help me get in!"
I just saw a pair of moons up in the sky.
Our honeymoon has been.

that enter buildings have safety-fuse protectors attached, all posts, piers and abutments supporting those wires must come down, and come down at once. The recent great fire in Boston has naturally made the authorities nervous.

We have always heard it asserted that the people of Chicago possess a good deal of assumption, but the following from the Chicago Tribune fairly takes our breath away:

We hear of disastrous floods in California and cyclones in Pennsylvania and New York, while Boston has had a narrow escape from being blown away. These things will happen to people who persist in trying to live outside of Chicago's glorious climate.

If this rain continues, we may, with the immense amount of snow there is upon the mountains, look for higher water than we have yet seen this season.

BRING OUT YOUR ARKS AND STEER FOR ARARAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A fair-sized audience, in spite of the rain, was present at the second performance of Miss Jarbeau in "Strictly Confidential" last night. The piece has nothing of interest, excepting such as is excited by the songs and dances, and these are not of the highest order. The most attractive thing in the whole affair is the moonlight-shadow dance by Miss Jarbeau. The songs were much applauded. "Strictly Confidential" will be given at the matinee today, and this evening, "Starlight" will be presented for the first time.

EMMA JOCH OPERA COMPANY.—William Fennessy, the advance agent for this organization, arrived here from Sacramento yesterday morning, having been detained, as he states, about ten days on the road by washouts. Mr. Davis, the other advance agent for the company, has been badly at work in San Francisco for the past three weeks, and the time lost by Fennessy in arriving here is much to be regretted, as no reliable information has been obtainable about the company, and its membership. It now appears that the company will play in Sacramento this evening, and expects to leave for the city on a late special train on Monday morning.

A POSSIBLE CASE.—This play, which is to be presented at the Los Angeles Theater next week, was originally presented in New York, where it had a long and brilliant run. It has since then duplicated that success on the road. It is interpreted by a company of roomy young ladies, who are in no wise at all of the same type as the comedies that ever left New York. Although it is a piece which can be given with the stock company of any theater, it will be staged in this city with the three complete sets used in the metropolitan production. Some idea of the expense of the production may be gathered from the fact that the transportation of the cast of the settings of "A Possible Case" from New Orleans to San Francisco cost \$10,000, and the scenery could only be used in three of the fifteen theaters the company has played in on route, on account of the lack of room on some of the stages, and the time required to place it in position.

STATE AND COAST.

Seattle has bought water works.

There are 148 schools taught in the English language in New Mexico.

A railway factory is to be started in Salem, Ore., by an English company.

Over 100 brick buildings were erected at Albuquerque, N. M., during the past year.

Since the law against carrying deadly weapons in New Mexico has been enforced, more than 100 men have been arrested.

Weaverville, Trinity county, is shut in by snow, and it will be some weeks before any team can get in or out.

Bakersfield merchants have announced that after New Year's day they will not open their stores on Sunday.

Charles McHugh voluntarily starved himself to death at Seattle, dying Monday morning. He had over \$2500 in bank.

Silver City, N. M., has a public library of 800 volumes. It charges but \$1.50 a year when books are taken from the room.

A large bed of alum is being developed on the Gila, Grant county, N. M., near Hill's hot springs. The present market price of alum is about 3 cents per pound.

The San Jacinto Land, Flume and Irrigation Company was incorporated last Friday with a capital stock of \$50,000. It will proceed to furnish water at once.

The two tallest convicts in the Salem Penitentiary were sent from Jackson county, Or. Caldwell, a life-termer, stands 6 ft 5 in, and Roten, who went in for one year last week, is 6 feet 4 in.

The first apple tree planted in Washington Territory was set out in 1850 on the farm of W. S. Huggins, at Nesqueam, by Dr. Tolmie, agent of the work on the shore. The tree is still thrifty and bears good fruit.

The Governor of New Mexico has issued a proclamation of reward offering \$100, all the law allows, for the capture of Patrick Carmody, R. Gonzales and Desiderio Jolaja, alleged murderers who escaped from the Socorro county jail.

The Vallejo Chronicle says: Mr. P. Rothenbusch says this is a dry winter for him. It is the first he has spent in California, and where he came from, 120 inches of annual rainfall is about the average. Near him they have a rainfall of 500 inches and over in a dry-winter year.

The Kern County Echo says: A gentleman who has been making some observations states that he believes it to be a fact that the mountains in the Kern County area are not on the alluvial land that is free enough from brush to admit of it. His theory is that a very large part of the seed of this clover never becomes, under ordinary circumstances, sufficiently covered with earth to cause it to grow.

The Sutter Farmer publishes an important statement, made by Eli Davis, a land-owner in Sutter county. Mr. Davis says that there is a fill of 17 feet in the Sacramento river, the fall of the river is four inches per mile, and Davis calculates that the fill of 17 feet influences the river for 51 miles above.

The Honeymoon.

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"No, you tell me you expect home soon at three."

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She looked a rebuking angel there.

"I am a trembling sinner," she cried. "For he stood in white at the head of the stair, and said, 'You expect home soon at three.'"

"Now, that's all right," said he, "don't cry. But come and help me get in!"

JUDGE KELLEY DYING.

His Last Appearance in the Nation's Capitol.

Wool-growers Explain Why Their Industry Needs Protection.

The President Approves Secretary Windom's Silver Project.

And Believes the Measure Sound and Practicable—Union Pacific Bonds—Gold Coin to Be Moved Eastward.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Star says that Congressman W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania has probably appeared on the floor of the House for the last time. An effort was made to get him to appear in a virtual capot in the throat, and to ask to be moved from his apartment in the Riggs house.

Judge Kelley is slightly improved to-day. His throat trouble is not a new development, as he submitted to a surgical operation for the removal of this growth in 1888. About a week ago the disease contracted a heavy cold, which developed into a very severe case of intestinal catarrh, accompanied by copious mucus, and the result was a general breaking down of his system.

WOOL-GROWERS.

A Duty Asked for That Will Shut Out Foreign Competition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—By the Associated Press. Before the House Committee on Ways and Means this morning Carter of Montana spoke in relation to sheep banding, particularly on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Shepherd, a wool-grower of Texas, was the next witness.

After some remarks by Walsh of Missouri, Hon. William Lawrence of Ohio read a statement as a representative sent by the National Wool Brokers' Association. He said the wool-growers generally believed a duty on so-called carpet wool was needed to enable American wool-growers to produce all the wool required for consumption in the United States, shutting out foreign importations and giving American wool-growers the privilege of supplying all the carpet wool required for consumption.

Bayne suggested in order to save time to give other gentlemen an opportunity to address the committee, that the Lawrence manuscript be printed without being read. To a suggestion of Lawrence to make the condition that he be allowed to make a condensed statement orally of what his manuscript contained. That clause was adopted, and Lawrence read the following remarks: "He would purpose," he said, "omit the tariff speech which he would like to make in Congress to the effect that an adequate duty would be placed on the woolen goods would not ultimately increase their cost at all, because the competition of foreign wool would prevent unreasonable charges, while if the protection policy were abandoned and all such products imported from abroad, the result would be that the foreign people would be at the mercy of foreign trusts and corporations."

Mr. Carlisle: That argument rests on the assumption that the home industry would be abandoned.

Witness: Yes. The effect of the tariff of 35 cents on the pound is to keep the number of our sheep, and with free wool the wool industry would be practically abandoned in the United States.

James D. Dubois, a Philadelphia carpet manufacturer, denied the correctness of the wool-growers' statements. He argued that the wool-growers of the United States would not and could not produce the quality of carpet wool used in that industry, because, while they received \$1.50 for the fleece of fine-wool sheep, they would not receive 25 cents for the fleece of coarse-wool sheep.

William Whitman of Boston, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said the prevailing sentiment in that organization was for the maintenance, but not for the increase, of the present duties. They would only attempt to restrict the importation of foreign wool, because it would be impossible for wool manufacturers to produce all the wool needed for home consumption unless they could have foreign wool. In reply to a question, Whitman said that under no circumstances would free wool enable the manufacturer to make an impression on foreign markets.

He thought free wool would stimulate production and give manufacturers an opportunity to displace foreign wool now used here, but he also thought the effect of free wool would be to diminish the price of wool, and consequently discourage sheep raising. The moment we begin to take from the wool produced any given amount of wool the price will be raised and wool will become considerably dearer than now.

T. C. Search, representing the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, declared himself in harmony with Whitman's views. A statement to like effect was made by W. H. Folwell, a cloth manufacturer of Philadelphia. He announced that he was in favor of putting high duties on southern products, sugar, rice, turpentine and peanuts, and of having free whisky and tobacco. He would tax sugar and cotton from abroad until we could supply the whole demand ourselves.

John F. Plummer of New York said the country was suffering under a popular prejudice that better clothes could be got abroad than at the same price. He declared there was no country in the world that could get as good a suit of clothes for as little money as in the United States.

CEREALS.

An Estimate of Their Area, Product and Values.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The December report of the Department of Agriculture contains a detailed statement of the estimates of the principal cereals by States, including their area, product and values. The reported area of corn, 78,319,651 acres, represents an increase of 2 1/2 per cent. over the acreage of 1888. The wheat acreage of 38,123,589 acres shows it to be 2 1/10 per cent. greater than the aggregate for 1888. A revision of the acreage gives a smaller area in Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, and a larger breadth in Kansas and Dakota.

Dairying and meat production have for years been encroaching on wheat growing on the eastern side of the great spring wheat belt. The acreage of oats is placed at 37,463,810 acres, an increase of 1 1/2 per cent. The yield per acre of corn is very nearly 27 bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel larger than the November average yield per acre. The yield per acre of wheat is estimated at 400,560 bushels. The product of oats is 73,515,000 bushels, at the rate of 27 1/2 bushels per acre. The aggregate of all cereals is about 3,450,000, or at least 53 bushels per capita.

WINDOM'S SILVER PROJECT.

The President Believes the Measure Sound and Practicable.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A Washington special says the President has made up his mind to support Secretary Windom's recommendation that the Government accept silver bullion and issue certificates therefor at market rates, the certificates to serve as currency.

President Harrison says, even further than Windom in approval of the project. He is impressed with its economic principle.

THE "STATE" SAFE.

A Broken Shaft the Cause of the Delay.

The Accident Occurred on the Second Day of Her Voyage.

The Steamship Will Probably Reach San Francisco Today.

A Castaway On a Rock Near Golden Gate—A Life-saving Boat Out of Repair—Coast News in General.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The anxiety which has been felt here for the safety of the steamer State of California was allayed this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram from First Officer Stevens, sent from Bowen's Landing, about 70 miles north of San Francisco, stating that the steamer had broken her shaft, but was otherwise uninjured and all on board were well. Stevens, with a crew of four men, left the vessel in a lifeboat yesterday and rowed 70 miles to shore to send the communication to the steamship company's office in this city. He also carried ashore a passenger who was aboard the steamer, who gives the following particulars of the accident:

The State of California crossed Columbia River bar and came to sea about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The weather was rather rough during the night, but on the following day the steamer made good time on her regular course to San Francisco until 5 p.m., when the shaft suddenly broke just forward of the sternpost, entirely disabling her propelling power. The vessel was then towed 10 miles from the shore at the time Capt. Ackley at once ordered sails hoisted and took a southerly course, continuing the same all day Tuesday, until the vessel was about 70 miles off shore and 180 miles from San Francisco. The next day there was no wind, and the vessel was unable to make any headway, and the steamer merely drifted about. "The State" was sent ashore to telegraph for assistance.

The tug Vigilant was sent from here this afternoon to tow the State of California to this port. The revenue cutters Rush and Corwin are already searching for the steamer, and will arrive here in the day before the tug reaches here. She is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning.

A CASTAWAY.

An Unknown Man on a Rock Near Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Word was received at the Merchants' Exchange tonight that a man, half naked, was seen on a rock near Point Bonita, at the entrance of Golden Gate, crying for help. The sea was running high and the waves dashing over the rock. The life-saving station at the Cliff House was notified and a lifeboat started to his rescue.

The officer at the life-saving station said that the boat used for such service was not in order to be sent to sea, though he regretted the fact. No other news was received from the man. The night is one of the coldest of the season, and it is believed to be impossible for the unknown to maintain his existence until daylight. The Marine Exchange has expressed the opinion that the unfortunate was some fisherman whose boat has been swamped, and who, by superhuman efforts had reached the rock.

COAST FIRES.

Five Persons Narrowly Escape Suffocation.

COLUMBIA (Wash.), Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A fire broke out this morning in the general merchandise establishment of Kuhn & Bowman, destroying almost their entire stock. The fire originated in the clothing department. Four clerks, including Mr. Bowman, barely escaped suffocation. The store, which had 1000 tents, was destroyed. Loss, about \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

WINE OR NO WINE.

WASHINGTON LADIES DISCUSS SERVING IT NEW YEAR'S.

Only Three of the Cabinet Ladies Prepared to Serve Wine—Mrs. Noble's Story—Mrs. Gen. Miller Objects to Giving Wine to Young Men.

[COPYRIGHTED, 1889, BY F. G. CARPENTER.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The New Year's reception is dying out in Washington. Year by year the ladies receiving calls decrease in number, and the reception of the 1st of January, 1890, will be confined to the White House, the mansions of the Cabinet ministers and the houses of some few ladies of the Senate and the Supreme Court. The wife of the President and a number of the Senatorial ladies tell me that the time for this comes from the custom of serving punch at New Year's, and the day when New Year's calls make the excuse for a grand Washington spree will soon be gone forever. This year Washington society, with the exceptions above spoken of, will leave a butler and a basket to receive the cards of the backwoods Congressmen and others who have not kept up with the times. Many of the girls will go to the mansion in the afternoon, and there will be a number of big balls in the evening. In all probability not a dozen houses which will be open next Wednesday will have a punch-bowl.

The sentiment among the people which has made Kansas, Iowa and Maine prohibition States has affected in great part the rest of the Union, and a Senator's wife tells me that the leading ladies in all the old societies of the churches in her little town held a prayer-meeting just before she started for Washington and asked God to enable her to resist the evils and corruptions of the capital. As she said this, I looked at the lady and it seemed to me that the Lord had been springing for her as pure as a peach.

I have during the past week called upon the leading ladies of Washington society and interviewed them as to their New Year's receptions. I have asked them their opinions as to the use of wine, and I find that though they object to the serving of punch and port on New Year's, many of them think wine should be a part of every dinner.

A SENATORIAL TESTOTALLER. There is, indeed, only one public man who dares give a dinner without wine. He is a Senator, and when he came in a few years ago he announced brazenly that he should give any dinner as he chose, with never a drop to drink.

He did give them, and on each occasion his roof covered more suppressed swearing than the roof of a cowboy's ranch.

One Senator went into the dressing-room after the seven-course dinner, and violently asked of every income if such a course should go unrebuked.

THE DINNER-GIVERS OF 1890. In this administration there will be only four besides the President who will give dinners. Vice-President Morton, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy, and probably Secretary Windom.

The Postmaster-General would like to do so, for he is the soul of hospitality, but it will be noticed that his engagements will run to receptions and balls. Mrs. Wanamaker says a dinner is not a dinner without wine, and as she disapproves as strongly as her husband because of the example to the young, there will be no formal dinners at the Wamamaker house.

MRS. HARRISON WILL NOT QUARTER. Nearly every social law but one emanates from the Executive Mansion, and that, luckily, is the serving of wine at the New Year's reception.

Custom has it that the multitude need not be dined or wined at the White House on that day, and the whole business of decision falls on the Vice-President and Cabinet.

Now, Mrs. Harrison is known to be liberal, and as she makes a glorious punch, she will not dictate to the Cabinet ladies their policy on the question. How many of them will do it?

All but Mrs. Proctor will keep open house, and but one lady specially for the elderly gentlemen. They used to enjoy it so much. When I received I always served tea, and as I am somewhat bigoted upon the subject and think tea should be good tea, I have not been particular to place pretty girls at the table, but always put some

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tate. It is a case of wine or no wine, for nothing will take its place. Wine is good. I like it, and keep it on my sideboard, but that is no sign I mean to serve it to young men and mixed companies."

"What will you do, Mrs. Noble, when the foreigners drop down upon you?"

"I am not a foreigner."

MRS. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER. I next called on the wife of the head of the Judicial Department, and asked her as to the wine question. Mrs. Attorney-General Miller replied:

"I have never served wine in Indian-apoc and I shall not do it here on New Year's. The harm in the custom comes from giving it to young men."

MRS. SECRETARY RUSK. When the question was asked she said emphatically:

"I shall have coffee, bouillon and chocolate, but no wine upon my table New Year's day. Neither my husband nor I are averse to the temperate use of wine, but we will never give it to a mix of gathering such as belongs to a New Year's reception. When I was here years ago I saw many a New Year's caller who showed the effect of too much drinking."

MRS. CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER. Mrs. Chief-Justice Fuller is another woman who objects to the use of wine. She said to me:

"I shall never serve wine at another New Year's reception. I have always been used to it, as in my father's family it was the custom to serve it to guests, but after what I saw in my first winter in Washington, I have decided never to have punch, and if anything at all, only a light claret, at my receptions. I shall never give a punch made of rum or champagne to any but people I know well. Do not think I have seen any cases of genuine intoxication in Washington society. But I have really seen men and women, too, who showed signs of too frequent potations."

"I probably saw more of it than most hostesses, as I lived so far out, people came in cold and tired and before they knew it had taken too much."

MRS. JUSTICE FIELD. Mrs. Stephen J. Field is one of the best entertainers of the capital, still she does not believe in the New Year's punch-bowl. She said:

"I have never served anything but claret New Year's day. Mixed wines, as in punches, I never give to my guests. People come so far to Capitol Hill that I feel, if it is their habit to use wine, hospitality demands that I serve it. Justice Field likes a cup of chocolate better than anything else when he makes calls, and I always have it for people who, like him, prefer it."

"I can notice a decided change in custom in ten years. Sherry, claret and champagne used to be served, but hardly a house in Washington has anything but claret for mixed companies in these days. In the time I have been in Washington I never saw but two people intoxicated at my New Year's receptions. Nearly all the Supreme Court families serve light wines on such occasions. I believe ex-Justice Strong is the only one who never has it, even at his dinners."

MRS. SENATOR SHERMAN. Mrs. Senator Sherman's New Year's receptions are always well attended. She has lived in Washington over thirty years, and though she is still a young woman, she has gone through a generation of New Year's days in Washington. I found her at the Senator's mansion on K street. She said:

"I am sorry the old customs are dying out. Senator Sherman always calls upon the President, his Cabinet and his colleagues in the Senate who are his special friends, and I have always, except in one or two cases, received on that day. I have never served any kind of wine, although I do not recall seeing any serious results from it."

MRS. SENATOR HALE OF MAINE. I next met Mrs. Senator Hale of Maine, and got an expression from Neal Dow's prohibition country. She said:

"Tea is the bulwark of Washington society, and it should have kept the old custom from falling, if wine was the cause of the fall. I have always thought, however, that the reason people gave it up was because they were too tired, after the President's reception, to stand from 11 to 6, receiving. At least, that was the reason I gave up my New Year's receptions. It is a pity, too, especially for the elderly gentlemen. They used to enjoy it so much. When I received I always served tea, and as I am somewhat bigoted upon the subject and think tea should be good tea, I have not been particular to place pretty girls at the table, but always put some

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one who knows how to brew a drink, although the person might not be a debutante. I have always had a decanter of sherry on the table, and the guests might use their own judgment about taking it.

ANOTHER PUFF FOR TEA. Mrs. Senator Hawley also sticks to tea. She said:

"Dear no, I never have anything else but tea at my New Year's receptions. I think them great fun, as they are all novel to me. In England they do not have the custom, and in France instead of going the hostess receives. Her friends come to her with bon-bons, flowers, or any delicate little thing."

"But about wine. I never noticed anyone who had been drinking too much when they came to call upon me, and really, now, I cannot recall ever seeing any one intoxicated in Washington, although I have seen many a successful story at a reception. But then, I am not very observant."

MRS. SENATOR SPOONER. My next interview is from the wilds of Wisconsin. It is from Senator Spooner's wife. She said:

"The woman or girl who offers one of my sons a glass of wine will personally affront me. For that reason I never serve wine at my receptions for the sake of other New Year's receptions and daughters too, for in many instances it has proved as dangerous for Washington girls to drink wine as for young men. For my boys' sake I never keep wine in the house nor drink it at any other house. It was a hard struggle when I first came to Washington to refuse at a dinner. I was cowardly—that is, it is really delicate of feeling with a woman. She does not want to rebuke other people for drinking it, but she has the same reasons for refusing it. It was different then; it is an easy matter now. I always allow the butler to fill the first glass so that attention will not be attracted to my plate, then when he comes for the other wines I put my finger on my glass and he passes me. There is no use having the glasses filled and thus waste the wine. From what I have seen, I judge there is as much wine-drinking now as there ever was except New Year's receptions. Fancy women think they must even have it at their luncheon parties."

MRS. REPRESENTATIVE BURROWS. "I have never received at any house on New Year's day where they served wine. They have had coffee, chocolate, tea, apollinaris water and the next best thing to wine, sherry made of lemons and raspberry cordial. The harm is not in the wine, but in the giving of it to young people."

A TIMELY TIP FOR DRINKING STATES-MEN. I will give him a tip.

The wives of Senators Stockbridge, Quay, McMillan, and Frye, as well as those mentioned before, will not give a drop to drink, but most of the hale Justices of the Supreme Court will have decanters as well as coffee-urns, and there will be a light punch, and, perchance, champagne, where the wives of Senators Everts, Edmonds, Daves, Dolph, Paddock, Stanford, Ingalls, Cockrell and Davis are hostesses.

MISS GRUNDY, JR.

Unclassified.

Malaria

It is believed to be caused by malarial miasm arising from low marshes, from stagnant water, and from which, inhaled into the lungs, enters and poisons the blood. A healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

A Wonderful Medicine.

"For malaria I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has kept my children well right through the summer, and we live in one of the worst places for malaria in Maryland. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for that all gone feeling, with great benefit." Mrs. B. F. Davis, Maryland, Cal.

Break-Bone Fever.

"My daughter Pearl was taken with dengue (or break-bone) fever 2 years ago, and my friends thought I would lose her. I had almost given up hope until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took four bottles, and in four months, and gained 15 pounds. I thank Hood's Sarsaparilla for giving her back to me restored to health and strength." JULIA A. KING, Sherman, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try us, they will tell you many manufacturers cannot so disguise their emulsion as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk, for the reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites. Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD. All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

Main Office, 15 West Second St.

TELEPHONE 367.

Our work is the best in the State.

We employ none but experienced help.

Give us a trial and compare our work with that of others. All mending on gents' clothing done without extra charge.

Branch offices in all parts of the city. Our wagons call for and deliver work free.

W. C. FURREY.

THE FINEST STOCK OF Rubber Hose IN THE MARKET.

Builders Hardware IN FULL VARIETY.

MODEL GRAND RANGES! The Leader of All Ranges.

We solicit your patronage, and offer you LOWEST PRICES for first-class goods.

59 & 61 North Spring Street, And 116 S. FORT ST.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

CORONADO!

The Ideal Winter Resort

The Land of the Lily and the Rose.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, San Diego County, Cal.

The Most Remarkable

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE!

On the Continent of America.

HOT SPA BATHS.

CORONADO MINERAL WATER.

A BOUNTIFUL

THE ONLY WATER

RELIABLE SEEDS

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE!

Good Brussels Carpets : 55c a Yard.

Good Ingrain Carpets : 50c a Yard.

Good Body Brussels : \$1.00 a Yard.

Good Velvet Carpets : \$1.20 a Yard.

Good Moquette Carpets : \$1.25 a Yard.

Window Shades at 25 cents a piece. Lace Curtains, Poles, Portieres, etc., in the same proportion. Call before purchasing. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

LION'S Leading Carpet House,

37 to 41 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Walton & Wachtel,

Having Decided to Retire from Business, Offer Their Entire Stock

FURNITURE

In All Grades, from the Cheapest to the Best Made in the United States.

AT COST!

This is the best opportunity ever offered in this city to parties who contemplate furnishing dwellings, offices, etc.

WE ARE NOT

Retiring from Business!

WE CARRY THE LARGEST, NEWEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE, CARPETS, SHADES, Curtains, Coverings, Etc.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.,

259-261 N. Main St., Opposite Baker Block.

Unclassified.

SOUTH-FIELD

Wellington Coal.

The best fuel for domestic and steam purposes is the South-Field Wellington Coal.

HAWKCOCK BANNING,

Office, 109 North Main Street.

Yard at Junction of San Fernando and Railroad Sts.

SPECIAL

Important Announcement

TO THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY.

From the Manufacturers of the World Famous

TAYLOR PATENT

ADJUSTABLE LADIES' SHOE.

Ladies are cordially solicited to call at the office of our agent,

294 SOUTH SPRING ST., ROOM 6.

And examine the best fitting and most comfortable ladies' shoe in the world.

O. M. PARTRIDGE, General Agent.

MEXICAN TONIC.

The Dyspeptic, the Debilitated and those Suffering from Constipation will on trial find that the

Mexican Tonic is a Specific.

We have numerous testimonials from people who have been cured.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EDWARD M. BOGGS,

Civil & Hydraulic Engineer.

Irrigation Systems a Specialty.

SAN BERNARDINO CAL.

Watch Our Front Windows for Values.

Visit Us, No Trouble to Show Goods.

COULTER DRY GOODS HOUSE,

101, 103, 105 SOUTH SPRING ST., COR. SECOND.

Furniture.

W. S. ALLEN, FURNITURE

CARPET STORE

240 AND 242 S. SPRING ST.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

We extend an invitation to all to examine goods and get prices.

Remember the new location.

REDUCED FROM \$7 TO \$5.50.

HALL & PACKARD'S ABLAZE!

14 lbs dry Granulated Sugar...\$1.00

16 lbs Brown Sugar...\$1.00

Best Hams...12 1/2

Breakfast Bacon...12 1/2

Pork...11 1/2

10-pound Tin of Lard...90c

5-pound Tin of Lard...50c

10-pound Sack of Meal...20c

10 Cans of Oysters...\$1.00

Arbuckle's Coffee...25c

7 Cans of Salmon...\$1.00

Fine Tea...80c

9 Pounds of Beans...25c

3 Cans Best Heavy Syrup Fruit...50c

Best Quality of Northern Flour...12 1/2

8 Cans Eagle or Virgin Milk...\$1.25

Anderson's 5-pound Stone Jars of Mince Meat...65c

Large Can Fresh Eastern Oysters...50c

Fresh Roll of Butter...85c and 50c

All other goods reduced in above proportion. A large and complete stock to select from, and more coming. Call and see your friends.

HALL & PACKARD,

341 and 343 S. Spring St. Telephone 546.

Unclassified.

A CHANGE.

We have decided to make a change in our lines, and to do that we have to make room immediately.

WE ARE CUTTING THE PRICES!

This Sale is for a Limited Time Only.

HALF : HOSE : FOR : MEN.

English Orkney Merino, reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents.

Fast Black Balbriggan, reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents.

All Wool Cashmere, reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents.

OTHER HOSE IN PROPORTION.

UNDERWEAR : FOR : MEN.

Natural Wool, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

Brown Cashmere, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.

Best English Vienna, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50.

GLOVES FOR MEN, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT.

Knox Silk Hats, reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00.

Philadelphia Silk Hats, \$7.00 to \$5.00.

Schiller, St. Louis Silk Hats from \$6 to \$4.50.

Black Cashmere Hats, \$5 to \$3.50.

DERBY (STIFF) HATS.

Knox Hats, reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.00.

Our Special, reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.

John B. Steison, reduced \$5.00 to \$3.50.

Our Leader, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50.

All other styles of Hats reduced in proportion. See our Window Display.

NOTE—The above prices are to cash buyers only.

Siegel & Hatter

LOS ANGELES CAL.

And Men's Furnisher,

Lard.
 CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Lard: Weeker; Jan-
 ary, 5.80; February, 5.85@5.97½; May, 6.00.
Whisky.
 CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Whisky: 102.

should secure Dr. White's services. Those residing at a distance can receive treatment by mail or express. An early call or a friendly letter may save future suffering and shame and add golden years to life. Letters answered in plain envelopes. Address DR. WHITE, No. 4 San Pedro street, Portland and 2.

WE GUARANTEED THEM AS MINE
any made in the city. Bring the babies early
N.H. Parties holding contract tickets
other galleries will be allowed to for the same
on their order.

WESNER, 21 W. First St.

N. STRASSBURGER
Scientific and Practical Optician,
—REMOVED TO—
No. 149 North Main Street
Opposite New U. S. Hotel.

EAGLE STABLES
30 SOUTH FORT STREET.
Good Teams at Reasonable Rates. Telephone
No. 24. W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

COMPANY have been removed from rooms 5, 6 and 7 Launtraux block to

CORNER First and Spring sts.,
 Over Los Angeles National Bank, rooms 4,
 5 and 7. Entrance No. 25 West First street

WINDSOR HOUSE
 The only pure Cure for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc. No mercury
 number 1 of First, 1st. at drugstore, HENSON & CO., N. 2nd

CONSUMPTIVE
 Have you Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Asthma, Indigestion, etc.
PAIN EXPELLER is the only medicine that cures all these
 from the worst cases and is a guarantee for all the cure
 without dangerous operation. Take in time, else you die

WE GUARANTEE THEM AS FINE AS
any and in the city. Bring the babies early.
N.B.—Parties holding contract tickets on
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